

Daily Democrat

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY. ONE YEAR, \$10.00. SIX MONTHS, \$6.00. THREE MONTHS, \$3.00. ONE MONTH, \$1.00.

Notice to Mail Subscribers. Subscribers are supplied with a notice of the date their subscription will expire ten days in advance of the time; and again with a second notice on the day the last copy shall be sent. This will enable all persons to keep the run of their accounts, and to renew in time not to miss an issue of the paper.

Petroleum.

One of the wonders of our day is the existence of a novel article of consumption and exportation, that five years ago was not generally known. True, there were several bottles of it sold by the druggists sometimes as a medicine, but it was never spoken of in the statistics as part of the wealth of the country. Now, the quantity of it which was exported in three months, from January 1st to April 1st, 1862, from five principal sources, amounted to 2,342,042 gallons, valued at \$633,940. By this time the annual exportation must amount in value to six or eight million dollars in value.

It has a domestic use far exceeding this, and has acted like some strange enchanter in lifting up into boundless wealth those who were poor, and, touching their rags as the fairy godmother did, it has transformed a thousand Cinderellas into jeweled princesses. So boundless has been the means lavished by it, and so abundant the profession arising from it, that its possessors divide the arena of fashion with the army contractors, and put even shoddy itself to the blush. We have a new mushroom aristocracy named after it, and Petrolia divides the honors with shoddy. Petrolia has the gold coach, the gleaming diamonds, the glossy silk and velvet. Petrolia palaces are built on fashionable streets, and Petrolia villas ornament the pleasant spots in the country. Let me be ever so poor with a spot of ground, so that he once "strikes it," and forthwith the magician Petrolia comes, as to another Aladdin, offering him the secret wealth of the universe. His destiny is changed. His days of toil, except the arduous toll of laying out his money, are over, and he looks forward to ease and splendor.

This wonderful magician, Petroleum, or coal oil, now so abundant, is formed from the decomposition of organic matter in the soil, particularly of rock salt, and although it has been known for many years it has never been found in such abundance as to form any considerable object of trade. Herodotus mentioned it twenty-three hundred years ago, and is supposed to be an element in the formation of the famous Greek fire. The census report tells us that it was found in its more fluid form on the shores of the Caspian Sea, near the fringed of Burmah, in Italy, as well as in our country, and was known as naphtha. In its more solid form it has been known as asphaltum, and has been found in various places. Petroleum is nearly identical in properties with the artificial oil distilled from such minerals as cannel, brown coal, or lignite, bituminous shales, which have been well known in the United States for the last eight or ten years, but which have been driven out of market by the abundant supply of native petroleum springs.

It has been known to the white people of this country since the middle of the last century, who learned its existence from the Seneca Indians. It was first found upon Oil creek, a branch of the Allegheny, in Venango county, Pennsylvania, and near the head of the Genesee river in New York. A perennial flow of oil has been known to exist at the former spot for over a century. The spring for the last forty years has been inclosed in a vat, which was daily skimmed by the proprietor. This, however, became insignificant in 1845, when a spring was struck near Tarentum, thirty-five miles above Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny. But little was done, however, until 1850, when Messrs. Bowditch & Drake, of New Haven, struck a fountain of oil by boring at the depth of twenty-one feet, which yielded 400 gallons daily. Before the close of 1860 the number of wells and borings was estimated at two thousand, of which seventy-four of the larger ones were producing daily an aggregate of eleven hundred barrels of crude oil, worth then twenty cents a gallon. This, however, is a mere bagatelle to what was afterwards produced by wells sunk to the depth of five or six hundred feet, which gave each a daily yield of three thousand barrels. Its increase was from 1850 to 1861, as sent on the Erie and Sunbury railroad, from 325 barrels to 134,297 barrels. In 1862 the amount shipped was placed at 1,000,000 barrels, the amount on hand at \$2,450 barrels, and the amount of daily flow at 151 barrels. Average value of the oil at \$1 per barrel, \$1,002,000; average cost of wells at \$400 each, \$495,000; machinery, buildings, &c., from \$500 to \$700 each; making a total of \$500,000. Crude oil in the market was then worth twenty cents per gallon. It is now quoted (at 41c) at \$1.10; the refined is quoted at wholesale in the market at 64c, 66c, and 67c.

There have been, of course, fluctuations in the prices. As the supply became abundant it fell very low, but the foreign demand and the state of the money market sent it up again to its present prices. In March, 1863, it was as low as nine cents for the crude.

Although the capacity of the existing wells is equal to the present demand, yet there is no apprehension that the demand can ever exceed the supply. There is no assignable limit to the flow or the locality where it is to be found. The bituminous coal areas of the United States are estimated to cover upward of 62,000 square miles in eight of the middle, southern and western States. With this consoling reflection before us, we can have the belief that every one of us may some day achieve the desirable object of "striking it." It exists all over West as Salt Lake City, for Captain Stansbury, in his able report, notes springs of it to be found on a branch of the Yellow Stone.

The excitement is extending into new fields daily, and we learn that a few months since the fountains at Marietta, Ohio, were struck, which immediately brought out claim-buyers and speculators in numbers. The parallels to the geological indications are explored by diligent prospectors, for the magical treasures and strata of sandstone, wherever they may be found, are looked upon with hopeful suspicion.

Our own State shares as much as the war will allow in the pleasurable excitement, and in Lewis county there are said to be promising signs, not only in the geological formations, but in the actual discovery of oil.

In addition to this, specimens of oil have been found in Bullitt county, and we are told many years ago it was sold as the "Seneca oil," as a medicine for sprains and bruises. Doubtless an exploration of the Kentucky coal fields would develop quantities of the oil.

In Indiana the petroleum region is said to extend over an area of ten miles square on the Little Blue river and its tributaries—Oter Fork, West Fork and Turkey Fork. There are about twenty springs, at some of which the oil can be collected and bottled. There are seven wells being bored now—three on the West Fork by the "Indiana Petroleum Company," three on Oter Fork by the "Knox County Company," and one by the "Eagle Company." The other companies have lands leased, and will commence a number of wells as soon as the machinery can be obtained.

The following pretty gem is welcome to a place in our columns: (For the Louisville Sunday Democrat.) ONLY A HEART. BY GEORGE J. OULFORD.

Step not aside, nor pause as if in doubt, For she who hesitates is lost, 'tis said; 'Tis but a trifle in your pathway laid—only a heart-beat.

Aye, spare it with that dainty little foot, And crush it till it's tell-tale throbbings cease; Why should a bubble such as this be there To bar a lover's wayward way?

'Tis not a stone to trip you on to read, Nor can it wound your back nor cause thee pain, So crushed and bleeding at your feet it lies; Then give this pretty heart no sympathy, For others such have loved and lost before, That aimed at lesser quarry than has this. The world is full of hearts and women fair, And beautiful as thou art do these things.

Yet, in the flight of time the day may come, The glass shall fall to mirror all thy wealth, Of beauty, now so radiant, so fair, The eye that beams with such a lustre's fire May glimmer with a less celestial flame; The night-litress that adorns thy brow Become all silvered tresses that adorn thy hair, And when that time may come, perchance thou'lt sigh.

And wish, that potent memory looks back, The heart was with you that you trod upon In the dim journey of the long ago. CINCINNATI, Oct. 28, 1864.

Random Thoughts.

BY BURMAN.

"Borrowed time, like a borrowed umbrella, is not often returned."—The grave is a sinkhole, into which flows the stream of man's life.

"The Sabbath must be in a great many pieces. We so often hear of its being broken."—The leaves of a great many books are as numerous, comparatively, as the leaves on the trees, and are as decidedly green.

"We have heard so much of the 'lay of the last minstrel,' that it must certainly have been a golden age."—Could a drafted man, by putting his hand in the Provost Marshal's pocket, claim exemption on the ground of his hand being out of place?

"A Dutchman's bier-lager."—A smile from one we love is a dew-drop from her heart, which falls tenderly upon our own.

"Perambulating our streets a few days ago, we saw an elderly lady followed by her youngest daughter, a rosy-cheeked Miss of about 'sweet sixteen,' in search of something, and as the old lady raised her spectacles (a la Mrs. Partington), she indignantly exclaimed: 'Such a town. Here I've nearly ruined my shoes walking these fished streets, in search of a little yellow-bell gingham and pink-red calico, and the store-keeper says 'tain't to be had. Such a town.'"

BATESVILLE, KY., Oct. 24, 1864.

PARADE OF MIND.—There is nothing like having one's wit about one in the hour of peril, to which end it is above all things necessary that people should cultivate a habit of keeping themselves cool and facing small evils steadily. Some years ago a lady, bathing on the coast of Cornwall, got out of her depth and was carried by the tide. The people on the shore were in a flutter, and did nothing to save her, but she knew herself that she could swim, and so she threw herself on her back, determined to utilize her sole power to its utmost. A young shipwright, hearing what had happened, and being a strong swimmer, came to the rescue, and began to swim after her. After swimming upward of a mile he came near her, but before touching her he asked if she had presence of mind to do precisely what he told her to do, and, pronouncing that, on that condition, he would do his best to save her. She gave her promise, and the carpenter came close to her, told her to place her hands upon his hips, which she did, and he then swam back to the shore. Both the man and the woman had their wit about them, and were both saved.

The Birmingham Daily Post records an instance of coolness equally happy, though different in circumstances. A canal boat at Wolverhampton was capsized, having in the cabin the captain's wife and three children. To all appearance their death was certain, when the boat struck a rock, and she threw herself on her back, determined to utilize her sole power to its utmost. A young shipwright, hearing what had happened, and being a strong swimmer, came to the rescue, and began to swim after her. After swimming upward of a mile he came near her, but before touching her he asked if she had presence of mind to do precisely what he told her to do, and, pronouncing that, on that condition, he would do his best to save her. She gave her promise, and the carpenter came close to her, told her to place her hands upon his hips, which she did, and he then swam back to the shore. Both the man and the woman had their wit about them, and were both saved.

A SEVERE THROU.—The correspondents tell us Beauregard "passed his staff" through Opelika, Alabama, on the 8th, on his way to the Tennessee army.

An orator complains that the conservatives cannot get the ear of the President. Be consoled; we hope to get both of them in a few days.

The exploits in the Shenandoah valley remind an exchange of a revolutionary period. Not Valley Forge, we hope.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS. (For the Louisville Sunday Democrat.) LIFE. BY BURMAN.

The sun's bright rays o'er my brow grow Where I in childhood loved to rove, And pluck from off the tiny stems The brightest of God's fragrant gems. Bright flowers I love them like a child, Receive a word from parent self; For, glorious gems, I see in them, God's grand and silent words to me.

They're mildly said in their, bright flowers, And come from Heaven's a delightful bow, Refresh'd with angels' moistening breath, To mind us of the coming death. For you you seem to grow so fast, The spring-time gives you healthful birth; But autumn's wings and chilling frost Come o'er the plains and you are lost. So with this fleeting life of ours We lose the budding of Mission Ridge from want of men? No, but from derangement of our machinery. And why should that defeat run us all crazy? I see nothing alarming in it. One of the bitter fruits of the doctrine in battle, for no officer can do this; but to teach them to be good soldiers in spite of their fears—to show them that if they will consult their own personal safety they will fight in fear, rather than run from fear, the soldiers are to be taught.

Much that I have said to the first class is equally applicable to this. Men who engage in battle expecting to be whipped, are very certain to be whipped. The reason is plain: They fight with a defeat and without spirit—their thoughts more occupied in finding apologies for running than the achievement of victory. Now, I can conceive of but these two things which can induce a rational being to expect defeat in battle:

1st. Superiority in numbers opposed to him. 2d. Superiority in arms. 3d. Superiority in valor. 4th. Superiority in generalship. Let us consider these matters in their order.

1st. Superiority in Numbers.—This is the bugbear that made cowards of us for thirty years before we succeeded, which seems to have turned the heads of half the nation, civil and military, for the last two months, and which seems likely to make us destroy ourselves to keep the Yankees from destroying us.

I have already bestowed a few remarks upon this matter, but let us consider it a little more in detail. To give the instances in which brave men conquered twice and thrice their numbers would be to write a book. Take a few cases from our own history. At Big Bethel thirteen hundred regulars routed two hundred and fifty of the rebels. At the battle of Blackburn's Ford (Bull Run) one brigade whipped twice its number. At the first battle of Manassas thirty-eight thousand regulars routed twenty-five thousand. It is said the Yankees fight better now than they did then; and that the Western Federals fight better than the Eastern. This may be true, but it would be a harmless matter if we did not fight worse. We whipped Western troops at Chickamauga, and we would have whipped them again at Mission Ridge if a brigade or more of our men had not played the coward.

Even in the rout which these men led off, Cleburne's gallant band arrested the whole Federal army, when they were probably four to one against them. This I regard as far the most brilliant feat of the war. To have stood his ground would have been creditable to him and his men, but in the midst of confusion and flight to have formed his men in an advantageous position, and to have maintained it against repeated assaults of overwhelming numbers, and to have defeated them, entitles him to a monument as high as Lookout, and to each of his men one as high as Mission Ridge. I hope he will preserve with peculiar care the name of every man that stood by him in that memorable conflict.

Here, then, we have an illustration from the same battle, of the difference between running from superior numbers and fighting them bravely. Cleburne demonstrated, under every discouragement, that Western troops, even in the face of inferior numbers, may be whipped by inferior numbers, when possessed of superior valor. Let the renegades remember this and retrieve their credit by fighting gallantly in their next battle.

There are other considerations which it seems to me should direct numbers of their efforts to reflecting troops; at least so far as to raise them above cowardly conduct.

These truths all will admit: the more men in the army, the more the difficulty it becomes, the more difficult it is to make them effective in action, the more on the sick list, the more transportation and provisions they require, and the more unlikely that they will have a commander capable of directing their movements skillfully and usefully. These are most serious drawbacks to a large army, especially when they require, more and more, to be concentrated, more prompt in reaching the points of attack, less fever in battle, and in retreat (orderly retreat I mean), are absolutely unapproachable by their numbers. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will be about as one to five. And so of all the other positions. These facts are so obvious, and so sufficient to account for the many victories which inferior numbers have gained over superior. Let us suppose that Grant commands a hundred thousand men, and Johnston, but fifty thousand. There are twenty positions between Dalton and Atlanta which Johnston may occupy with the certainty of whipping Grant, if his men will fight bravely. (It is to be hoped he has exhausted them in these positions.) Should he be driven from one of these positions after hard fighting, his losses, compared with those of the enemy, will











